

Assessing Availability and Quality of Administrative Records for Asian Americans and Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders: State Administrative Data



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I. Introduction

This report on state administrative data is the second of a three-part series to better understand the different roles administrative records can play in census data collection processes, and their strengths and limitations regarding the coverage of race information for the Asian American and Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (NHPI) communities. Part one of this series, [*Assessing Availability and Quality of Administrative Records for Asian Americans and Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders: Introduction and Federal Database Analysis*](#), begins by providing important background information on the attributes of administrative records. It describes how they differ from surveys, offers a brief history of the Census Bureau's use of administrative records, and provides an assessment of federal records.

The aims of this second report are twofold: to assess which state administrative data collections identify Asian American and Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander populations and analyze to what level or degree this collection takes place. Ultimately, these data sources could be useful in improving the coverage and race (and potentially subgroup) classification of these populations in the U.S. Census Bureau's censuses and surveys—but only if utilized properly and appropriately. Our focus in this paper is to conduct a study based on a sample of states for potential administrative data sources that may provide the Census Bureau with an enhanced ability to capture the total population and its race and ethnic characteristics in the event of non-response.

This paper unfolds in four parts. We begin by outlining our approach that defines the universe of states included in this study. This is followed by a description of the state administrative records sources we reviewed, along with national statistics of Asian American and NHPI participants where available. Next, we outline our methodology for source review, and end with our findings and conclusions.

II. Approach

We began by selecting 20 states and the District of Columbia for our sample of administrative record sources. Our sample of states was selected to cover a variety of states, including those with large Asian American and/or Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islanders, those with enacted data disaggregation laws, and those with smaller but historically significant Asian American and/or Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islanders communities. The states in our sample are shown in Table 1, indicated in light gray. In the Census Bureau's vintage 2022 resident population estimates for July 1, 2022,¹ the states in our sample represented 78.1% of the Asian American Alone, and 78.6% of the Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander Alone populations.²

¹ <https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/popest/2020s-state-detail.html>

² When we refer to Asian Americans and Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islanders in this report, we are referring to individuals who do not identify as Latino in census reporting.

Table 1. July 1, 2022 U.S. Census Bureau Estimates of the Total Resident Population of States (Vintage 2022)

Name	Total	Asian Alone	Percent Asian Alone	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone	Percent Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone
United States	333,287,557	20,953,941	6.3%	878,808	0.3%
Alabama	5,074,296	80,615	1.6%	5,556	0.1%
Alaska	733,583	49,365	6.7%	12,269	1.7%
Arizona	7,359,197	289,336	3.9%	21,465	0.3%
Arkansas	3,045,637	56,221	1.8%	14,365	0.5%
* California	39,029,342	6,347,727	16.3%	203,788	0.5%
Colorado	5,839,926	219,273	3.8%	13,008	0.2%
* Connecticut	3,626,205	187,571	5.2%	4,154	0.1%
Delaware	1,018,396	44,490	4.4%	1,173	0.1%
District of Columbia	671,803	31,360	4.7%	1,127	0.2%
Florida	22,244,823	697,294	3.1%	28,081	0.1%
Georgia	10,912,876	520,964	4.8%	14,944	0.1%
* Hawaii	1,440,196	534,794	37.1%	148,844	10.3%
Idaho	1,939,033	32,203	1.7%	4,540	0.2%
Illinois	12,582,032	787,633	6.3%	8,599	0.1%
Indiana	6,833,037	192,821	2.8%	5,162	0.1%
Iowa	3,200,517	88,649	2.8%	7,382	0.2%
Kansas	2,937,150	94,616	3.2%	4,446	0.2%
Kentucky	4,512,310	79,374	1.8%	5,260	0.1%
Louisiana	4,590,241	88,314	1.9%	3,020	0.1%
Maine	1,385,340	19,143	1.4%	561	0.0%
Maryland	6,164,660	435,183	7.1%	7,647	0.1%
* Massachusetts	6,981,974	538,245	7.7%	7,789	0.1%
Michigan	10,034,113	352,444	3.5%	4,702	0.0%
* Minnesota	5,717,184	313,223	5.5%	5,025	0.1%
Mississippi	2,940,057	34,179	1.2%	2,007	0.1%
Missouri	6,177,957	142,623	2.3%	11,788	0.2%
Montana	1,122,867	12,084	1.1%	1,108	0.1%
Nebraska	1,967,923	55,591	2.8%	2,757	0.1%
Nevada	3,177,772	299,940	9.4%	28,000	0.9%
New Hampshire	1,395,231	44,265	3.2%	875	0.1%
* New Jersey	9,261,699	976,812	10.5%	12,286	0.1%
New Mexico	2,113,344	41,247	2.0%	3,515	0.2%
* New York	19,677,151	1,894,327	9.6%	28,627	0.1%
North Carolina	10,698,973	383,271	3.6%	15,878	0.1%
North Dakota	779,261	13,611	1.7%	919	0.1%
Ohio	11,756,058	323,165	2.7%	8,420	0.1%
Oklahoma	4,019,800	103,765	2.6%	10,079	0.3%
* Oregon	4,240,137	217,147	5.1%	20,692	0.5%
Pennsylvania	12,972,008	532,634	4.1%	12,056	0.1%
* Rhode Island	1,093,734	40,312	3.7%	2,286	0.2%
South Carolina	5,282,634	105,486	2.0%	5,666	0.1%
South Dakota	909,824	16,264	1.8%	1,170	0.1%
Tennessee	7,051,339	146,423	2.1%	7,744	0.1%
Texas	30,029,572	1,716,675	5.7%	48,656	0.2%
Utah	3,380,800	94,519	2.8%	39,302	1.2%
Vermont	647,064	13,354	2.1%	250	0.0%
Virginia	8,683,619	637,656	7.3%	10,996	0.1%
* Washington	7,785,786	814,238	10.5%	65,973	0.8%
West Virginia	1,775,156	16,291	0.9%	617	0.0%
Wisconsin	5,892,539	190,698	3.2%	3,612	0.1%
Wyoming	581,381	6,506	1.1%	627	0.1%

Notes: States in our sample of administrative record sources are shaded in gray

* Indicates states that statutorily require disaggregated details for Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders.

III. State Administrative Records Sources

We reviewed state administrative records for the 20 states noted above based on vital statistics registrations, licensing, applications for government services, employment, and taxes. These are all state administrative records data sources based on either state or federal programs for which states collect data. These data were mostly gathered from online data sources. However, in several cases we had to either call the departments that had collected the information, or else visit in person to obtain the information on the forms. The following programs made up the basis of our inquiry, which we organized thematically into registrations, licenses, services, and employment and taxes. National-level demographic characteristics of program participants are presented when available.

III.1 Registrations

Registrations are the forms required for vital events such as births, deaths, and marriages. In 2021, the U.S. had:

- 3.7 million [births](#), of which 214,000 were to Asian American and 9,500 were to Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander mothers;
- 3.4 million [deaths](#), of which 92,000 were to Asian Americans and 5,000 were to Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islanders; and
- 1.99 million [marriages](#)—the number of marriage licenses and registrations by race are unknown as there is not a national standard utilized by the states.

III.2 Licenses

- *Driver's Licenses and State Identification Cards:* In [2021](#), the U.S. had 232 million [licensed drivers](#) (86% of the total population eligible to get a driver's license) of which 118 million drivers were females and 113 million were males. Nearly 29 million voting-age U.S. citizens [lacked a valid driver's license](#) and over 7 million had no other form of non-expired government-issued photo identification. The national number of driver's licenses and identification cards by race is unknown as there is not a national standard.
- *Fishing and Hunting Licenses:* According to the [2022 National Survey of Fishing Hunting and Wildlife-Associated Recreation](#) there were 39.9 million anglers, of which 2.2 million were Asian Americans.³ The [U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service](#) statistics show that in that same year there were 30.2 million paid fishing license holders. Also in 2022, the national survey showed there were 14.4 million hunters—of which 800,000 were Asian Americans—and there were 15.4 million paid [hunting licenses](#). The fact that there were more people with paid hunting licenses than there were people who identified as hunters in the national survey gives us insight into some differences between administrative records and survey data.

III.3 Services

States provide numerous services to their residents in the implementation of social safety net programs. The application process for these services varies by state. Often, individuals can apply for one or more programs via a single form. Nationally in 2019, 99.1 million Americans participated in [public assistance programs](#), representing 27% of all adults and 49% of all children. In 2023, there

³ Data were not available for Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islanders.

were 42.2 million participants in the [Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program](#). In the Federal Fiscal Year 2021, the [Temporary Assistance for Needy Families](#) program had 417,000 adult and 1.4 million child participants, of which only 1.9% were Asian Americans and 0.8% were Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islanders. Approximately 30% of the 2020 U.S. population, or 96 million persons, were [Medicaid/Children's Health Insurance Plan \(CHIP\) enrollees](#). Other Assistance Programs are described below:

- *Women Infants and Children (WIC)*: In [2021](#), WIC had 6.2 million participants including infants, children, post-partum, and pregnant women. In [2018](#), 3.8% of WIC participants were Asian Americans and 0.8% were Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islanders.
- *Heating Assistance*: The [Low Income Household Energy Assistance Program](#) had 7.1 million household participants. There are currently no data publicly available by race, as race and ethnicity [reporting requirements](#) began in FY2023.
- *Childcare Assistance*: According to the report [Child Care and Development Fund \(CCDF\) Report on States' and Territories' Priorities for Child Care Services: Fiscal Year 2021](#), in FY2020, 1.49 million children under 13 in 900,000 families per month received assistance. In that report, it states that 11% of Asian American children were below the poverty threshold and 44% of Asian American children who received CCDF assistance were in poverty. The percentages for NHPIs were comparatively higher: 21% of Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander children were below the poverty threshold and 50% of NHPI children receiving CCDF assistance were in poverty.
- *Foster Care*: 369,000 children were in [foster care](#) at the end of the Federal Fiscal Year 2022; approximately 187,000 children entered the system while 201,000 children exited. In [2022](#), approximately 2,000 Asian American and 1,000 Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander children were in foster care.⁴ The state application records we discovered were for applications to become foster care homes and contained race questions only for potential foster parents. In [2023](#), there were approximately 195,000 licensed foster care homes.
- *School Enrollment and Free or Reduced School Lunch and Breakfast Programs*: There were 49.6 million children in elementary and secondary public education in [Fall 2022](#). 1.5 million were in pre-kindergarten; 32.6 million were in kindergarten through 8th grades; and 15.5 million were in 9th through 12th grades. Of these, 2,700,000 children were Asian American and another 182,000 were Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islanders.⁵ In [that same school year](#), 11.3 million children received free or reduced price school breakfast and 19.7 million received free or reduced price lunch.⁶

III.4 Employment and Taxes

⁴ State-specific reports are located in the Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS) <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/research-data-technology/statistics-research/afcars>.

⁵ This data is only for individuals who identify with only one race category.

⁶ Data on the race and ethnicity of children who receive free or reduced price school meals is limited to aggregated data where students are aggregated by their schools' rate of participation in the school meal programs. The data only shows that Asian American students were more likely to attend a school with low rates of participation, but does not show whether or not those students are actually less likely to participate. This data is available from Digest of Educational Statistics, https://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d23/tables/dt23_216.60.asp.

- *State Employment Applications*: We could not locate statistics on the national number of state job applications. However, state government employment was 5.4 million persons in [May 2024](#).
- *Unemployment Insurance Benefits Applications*: In the fourth quarter of 2023, there were 3.1 million initial claims for [unemployment benefits](#). In that quarter, 3.7% of all workers were unemployed, while [3.1% of Asian American and Pacific Islander](#) workers were unemployed.
- *Personal Income taxes*: [43 states](#) tax income. Of those, 41 states tax wage and salary income. New Hampshire taxes are limited to dividend and interest income, and Washington taxes are limited to capital gains. Alaska, Florida, Nevada, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, and Wyoming do not have state income taxes. We included the Alaska Permanent Fund in our review, which is a dividend program that distributes minerals revenue to residents.

IV. Methodology

We searched for forms for the 16 types of programs defined in the previous section for all states in our sample. Each of the forms and supporting materials were reviewed for their intended population universe, purpose, and content. We also created a database of their characteristics. Details of this database are included in Appendix A. In certain instances, we also contacted officials to determine the contents of forms when they were not readily available. The universe of our review included 345 potential sources across the 20 states and the District of Columbia. We reviewed 341 sources, as four states in our sample did not have a state income tax.

The second step in our review was to identify whether our information source contained usable [Personally Identifiable Information \(PII\)](#) for the purposes of this research.⁷ We defined a collection request with usable PII as (a) form(s) containing information that could allow an individual's information to be linked to other data sources for the purpose of identifying and unduplicating population records both within and across sources, and for augmenting other data sources that contain race information.

The third step was to review the types of forms to determine if they contained race information. We then compared our results to The Leadership Conference Education Fund's Report, [Disaggregation Nation: A Landscape Review of State Race and Ethnicity Data Collection](#).⁸ This report reviewed laws and pending legislation in 2023 across the 50 states and the District of Columbia to determine if they required the disaggregation of race and ethnicity data in excess of the [1997 OMB federal standards](#). Our research was consistent with their findings, while recognizing that in some cases the laws have not yet been fully implemented due to their recent passage.

IV. State Administrative Records Analysis Findings

⁷ In the first report of this series, we explain how we define usable PII. See [Assessing Availability and Quality of Administrative Records for Asian Americans and Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders: Introduction and Federal Database Analysis](#), p. 11.

⁸ [This report was updated in July 2024](#) and includes new laws passed in New Jersey and New York, as well as proposed bills and policy changes in California, Michigan, and Oregon for expanded collection of race and ethnicity detail.

We found that all 341 forms included information such as name and/or Social Security Number and contained location information such as addresses and telephone numbers. Therefore, the information collected by states could assist in identifying and unduplicating population records. This process could aid the Census Bureau in developing a comprehensive address list—[the Master Address File](#)—and determine the [type of enumeration](#) that would occur in a given area.

Two hundred and fifty of the 341 sources in our research contained a race question. Of those, 145 used the 1997 OMB race definitions, 77 forms included race details for Asian Americans, and 75 of the forms that provided disaggregated race for Asian Americans also disaggregated race for Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders. State-level tabulations of the number of forms we reviewed are presented below in Table 2 along with the type of race questions they contained.⁹ All 20 states in our study and the District of Columbia provide some disaggregated data for Asian Americans and NHPIs.

Table 2. State Forms With The Presence of Race Disaggregation When Race Is Asked

States	Asian Disaggregation Only	Asian and NHPI Disaggregation	OMB 1997 Race Classification	Undefined	Total Forms Reviewed
Alaska	0	5	6	1	12
Arkansas	0	3	8	1	12
California	0	9	2	1	12
Connecticut	0	4	7	1	12
District of Columbia	0	2	9	1	12
Hawaii	0	5	4	3	12
Illinois	0	2	8	1	11
Louisiana	0	3	5	4	12
Michigan	1	2	8	0	11
Minnesota	0	3	10	0	13
Nevada	0	3	8	0	11
New Jersey	0	3	8	0	11
New York	0	2	7	1	10
North Carolina	0	2	8	4	14
Oregon	0	5	5	2	12
Pennsylvania	0	2	9	0	11
Rhode Island	1	6	5	0	12
Texas	0	3	7	2	12
Utah	0	5	5	1	11
Virginia	0	2	8	5	15
Washington	0	4	8	0	12
All States in Sample	2	75	145	28	250

Form types that contain a race question are presented in Table 3 by their level of race disaggregation. Forms that typically have disaggregated race are either related to health or public

⁹ We could not determine the exact implementation of race disaggregation for 28 of the forms as these forms either provided open-ended write-in responses or were not accessible without directly applying for a service.

assistance. Health-related forms such as birth and death registrations collect disaggregated race on “worksheets.” These detailed worksheets (either paper or online) are completed by health professionals based on family member input. The worksheets become inputs to state databases even though the certificates provided to, or about, a registrant generally do not display race. Medicaid/CHIP and public assistance application forms are other key sources of disaggregated race. Conversely, state licenses for driving, marriage, fishing, and hunting do not contain disaggregated race information. A detailed account of state form types by level of disaggregation is included in Appendix B.

Table 3. State Forms With The Presence of Race Disaggregation When Race Is Asked

Form Type	Asian		OMB 1997	Undefined	Total Forms Reviewed
	Disaggregation Only	Asian and NHPI Disaggregation	Race Classification		
Birth Registration	1	16		3	20
Child Care Assistance		3	15	2	20
Death Registration		21			21
Driver's License			4	1	5
Fishing/Hunting License				4	4
Foster Care Family Applicants		1	8	5	14
Heating Assistance			17	6	23
Marriage Registration				7	7
Medicaid/SCHIP		17	6		23
Public Assistance		7	14		21
School Enrollment	1	4	13		18
School Lunch/Breakfast			19		19
State Employment Form		1	12		13
Unemployment Insurance		3	18		21
Women Infants Children		2	19		21
All Form Types Reviewed	2	75	145	28	250

V. Conclusion

To understand the coverage of Asian American and NHPI communities in state administrative records, we reviewed state forms to determine the degree to which their data collections both cover Asian American and NHPI communities, and to what extent they provide disaggregated race data on these populations.

Race data available from existing state administrative data sources are somewhat less prevalent than information such as name and address. However, the availability of disaggregated race data on these forms is more prevalent than what is currently captured in federal administrative records. When race data are collected on state administrative data forms, the categories of race are often—about 60% of the time—limited to the 1997 definitions required by OMB. Nevertheless, this information could be useful in multiple ways in survey and census operations. Approximately 30% of the forms we reviewed collected disaggregated race, particularly applications and certificates related to an individual’s health and welfare, as required by national standards and [state laws](#).

State data collections have the potential to enhance the decennial census and other Census Bureau survey operations. These data collections would be most useful to supplement the Census Bureau’s existing universe of addresses and methods of contact, already created from a combination of administrative data sources and field operations, which could be employed in conducting censuses and surveys. Additionally, the inclusion of PII on state data forms provides the ability to confirm or improve the attribution of an individual’s physical location at a point in time.

In our final installment, we will develop recommendations on whether these data collections could be used to enhance statistics for the Asian American and NHPI communities, which specific data collections have the most promise, and how they could be used best.

Appendix A

Form Review Spreadsheet Column Definitions.

Variable Name	General Description	Valid types of information
Form	Ease of form access	Annotation of whether the form was available online or not
Source Date	Date the record was captured	Date
State	State name	20 States and the District of Columbia in sample
Department	Department name	Name of state department or agency managing the form
Subagency	Subagency name	Name of state subagency managing the form
Title	Name of data collection	Categories of forms
Type of Data	Demographic Analytics Advisors: Type of data collection	Administrative Record or Law
Status	Demographic Analytics Advisors review status	Reviewed, Not Reviewed
Final Assessment	Links to state statutes requiring disaggregated race. Demographic Analytics Advisors based on all reviews	Links to laws are considered out of scope for form assessment
Initial Suitability Assessment	Demographic Analytics Advisors suitability assessment	Form contains a race question or not

Linkable	Demographic Analytics Advisors linkage assessment	Linkable if Name or SSN is present, Linkable with location if Name or SSN is present and Address or Telephone Number is present, otherwise Out of Scope. Algorithm based.
Name	Demographic Analytics Advisors determination	Does name exist on the form?
SSN	Demographic Analytics Advisors determination	Does SSN exist on the form?
Address	Demographic Analytics Advisors determination	Does address information exist on the form?
Telephone	Demographic Analytics Advisors determination	Does telephone information exist on the form?
Email	Demographic Analytics Advisors determination	Does email information exist on the form?
Age	Demographic Analytics Advisors determination	Does age information exist on the form?
Sex	Demographic Analytics Advisors determination	Does sex information exist on the form?
Race	Demographic Analytics Advisors determination	Does race information exist on the form?
Ethnicity	Demographic Analytics Advisors determination	Does ethnicity information exist on the form?
Language	Demographic Analytics Advisors determination	Does language information exist on the form?
ELL	Demographic Analytics Advisors determination	Does ELL information exist on the form?
Citizenship	Demographic Analytics Advisors determination	Does citizenship information exist on the form?
Age Detail	Demographic Analytics Advisors determination	What age data are available?
Age Collection Style	Demographic Analytics Advisors determination	Date of birth, years of age, year born, checkboxes

Race Detail (at finest level of disaggregation)	Demographic Analytics Advisors determination	What race detail exists on the form?
Race Collection Style	Demographic Analytics Advisors determination	Checkbox, write-in, multiple selection
Ethnicity Detail	Demographic Analytics Advisors determination	What ethnicity detail exists on the form?
Ethnicity Collection Style	Demographic Analytics Advisors determination	Checkbox, write-in, multiple selection
Sex Detail	Demographic Analytics Advisors determination	What sex/gender detail exists on the form?
Citizenship Detail	Demographic Analytics Advisors determination	What citizenship questions are on the form?
Additional notes	Demographic Analytics Advisors determination	Additional url links sources, and other relevant variables available on the forms

APPENDIX B

Table 4. State Forms With The Presence of Race Disaggregation When Race Is Asked

Forms	Asian Disaggregation Only	Asian and NHPI Disaggregation	OMB 1997 Race Classification	Undefined	Total Forms Reviewed
Alaska		5	6	1	12
Birth Registration				1	1
Child Care Assistance	1				1
Death Registration	1				1
Foster Care Family Applicants			1		1
Heating Assistance			1		1
Medicaid/SCHIP	1		1		2
Public Assistance	1				1
School Enrollment			1		1
School Lunch/Breakfast			1		1
Unemployment Insurance	1				1
Women Infants Children			1		1
Arkansas		3	8	1	12
Child Care Assistance			1		1
Death Registration	1				1
Driver's License			1		1
Fishing/Hunting License				1	1
Heating Assistance			1		1
Medicaid/SCHIP	1				1
Public Assistance	1				1
School Enrollment			1		1
School Lunch/Breakfast			1		1
State Employment Form			1		1
Unemployment Insurance			1		1
Women Infants Children			1		1
California		9	2	1	12
Birth Registration	1				1
Death Registration	1				1
Foster Care Family Applicants				1	1
Heating Assistance			1		1
Medicaid/SCHIP	2				2
Public Assistance	1				1
School Enrollment	1				1
School Lunch/Breakfast			1		1
State Employment Form	1				1
Unemployment Insurance	1				1
Women Infants Children	1				1
Connecticut		4	7	1	12
Birth Registration	1				1
Child Care Assistance			1		1
Death Registration	1				1
Heating Assistance			1		1
Marriage Registration				1	1
Medicaid/SCHIP	1				1
Public Assistance	1				1
School Enrollment			1		1
School Lunch/Breakfast			1		1
State Employment Form			1		1
Unemployment Insurance			1		1
Women Infants Children			1		1

Table 4. State Forms With The Presence of Race Disaggregation When Race Is Asked (continued)

Forms	Asian		OMB 1997 Race Classification	Undefined	Total Forms Reviewed
	Disaggregation Only	Asian and NHPI Disaggregation			
District of Columbia		2	9	1	12
Birth Registration		1			1
Child Care Assistance			1		1
Death Registration		1			1
Foster Care Family Applicants				1	1
Heating Assistance			2		2
Medicaid/SCHIP			1		1
Public Assistance			1		1
School Enrollment			1		1
School Lunch/Breakfast			1		1
Unemploment Insurance			1		1
Women Infants Children			1		1
Hawaii		5	4	3	12
Birth Registration				1	1
Child Care Assistance				1	1
Death Registration		1			1
Foster Care Family Applicants			1		1
Heating Assistance			1		1
Marriage Registration				1	1
Medicaid/SCHIP		1			1
Public Assistance		1			1
School Enrollment		1			1
School Lunch/Breakfast			1		1
Unemploment Insurance		1			1
Women Infants Children			1		1
Illinois		2	8	1	11
Birth Registration		1			1
Child Care Assistance			1		1
Death Registration		1			1
Foster Care Family Applicants			1		1
Heating Assistance			1		1
Marriage Registration				1	1
Medicaid/SCHIP			1		1
Public Assistance			1		1
School Lunch/Breakfast			1		1
Unemploment Insurance			1		1
Women Infants Children			1		1
Louisiana		3	5	4	12
Birth Registration		1			1
Child Care Assistance				1	1
Death Registration		1			1
Driver's License				1	1
Fishing/Hunting License				1	1
Marriage Registration				1	1
Medicaid/SCHIP		1			1
Public Assistance			1		1
School Enrollment			1		1
School Lunch/Breakfast			1		1
Unemploment Insurance			1		1
Women Infants Children			1		1

Table 4. State Forms With The Presence of Race Disaggregation When Race Is Asked (continued)

Forms	Asian Disaggregation Only	Asian and NHPI Disaggregation	OMB 1997 Race Classification	Undefined	Total Forms Reviewed
Michigan	1	2	8		11
Birth Registration	1				1
Child Care Assistance			1		1
Death Registration		1			1
Foster Care Family Applicants			1		1
Heating Assistance			1		1
Medicaid/SCHIP		1			1
Public Assistance			1		1
School Enrollment			1		1
School Lunch/Breakfast			1		1
Unemployment Insurance			1		1
Women Infants Children			1		1
Minnesota		3	10		13
Birth Registration		1			1
Child Care Assistance			1		1
Death Registration		1			1
Driver's License			1		1
Foster Care Family Applicants			1		1
Heating Assistance			1		1
Medicaid/SCHIP		1			1
Public Assistance			1		1
School Enrollment			1		1
School Lunch/Breakfast			1		1
State Employment Form			1		1
Unemployment Insurance			1		1
Women Infants Children			1		1
Nevada		3	8		11
Birth Registration		1			1
Child Care Assistance			1		1
Death Registration		1			1
Foster Care Family Applicants			1		1
Heating Assistance			1		1
Medicaid/SCHIP		1			1
Public Assistance			1		1
School Enrollment			1		1
State Employment Form			1		1
Unemployment Insurance			1		1
Women Infants Children			1		1
New Jersey		3	8		11
Birth Registration		1			1
Child Care Assistance			1		1
Death Registration		1			1
Heating Assistance			1		1
Medicaid/SCHIP		1			1
Public Assistance			1		1
School Enrollment			1		1
School Lunch/Breakfast			1		1
State Employment Form			1		1
Unemployment Insurance			1		1
Women Infants Children			1		1

Table 4. State Forms With The Presence of Race Disaggregation When Race Is Asked (continued)

Forms	Asian Disaggregation Only	Asian and NHPI Disaggregation	OMB 1997 Race Classification	Undefined	Total Forms Reviewed
New York		2	7	1	10
Birth Registration		1			1
Child Care Assistance			1		1
Death Registration		1			1
Foster Care Family Applicants				1	1
Heating Assistance			1		1
Medicaid/SCHIP			1		1
Public Assistance			1		1
School Lunch/Breakfast			1		1
Unemployment Insurance			1		1
Women Infants Children			1		1
North Carolina		2	8	4	14
Birth Registration		1			1
Child Care Assistance			1		1
Death Registration		1			1
Driver's License			1		1
Fishing/Hunting License				1	1
Foster Care Family Applicants				1	1
Heating Assistance				1	1
Marriage Registration				1	1
Medicaid/SCHIP			1		1
Public Assistance			1		1
School Lunch/Breakfast			1		1
State Employment Form			1		1
Unemployment Insurance			1		1
Women Infants Children			1		1
Oregon		5	5	2	12
Birth Registration		1			1
Child Care Assistance			1		1
Death Registration		1			1
Heating Assistance				1	1
Marriage Registration				1	1
Medicaid/SCHIP		1			1
Public Assistance			1		1
School Enrollment		1			1
School Lunch/Breakfast			1		1
State Employment Form			1		1
Unemployment Insurance			1		1
Women Infants Children		1			1
Pennsylvania		2	9		11
Birth Registration		1			1
Child Care Assistance			1		1
Death Registration		1			1
Heating Assistance			1		1
Medicaid/SCHIP			1		1
Public Assistance			1		1
School Enrollment			1		1
School Lunch/Breakfast			1		1
State Employment Form			1		1
Unemployment Insurance			1		1
Women Infants Children			1		1

Table 4. State Forms With The Presence of Race Disaggregation When Race Is Asked (continued)

Forms	Asian Disaggregation Only	Asian and NHPI Disaggregation	OMB 1997 Race Classification	Undefined	Total Forms Reviewed
Rhode Island	1	6	5		12
Birth Registration		1			1
Child Care Assistance		1			1
Death Registration		1			1
Foster Care Family Applicants		1			1
Heating Assistance			1		1
Medicaid/SCHIP		1			1
Public Assistance		1			1
School Enrollment	1				1
School Lunch/Breakfast			1		1
State Employment Form			1		1
Unemploment Insurance			1		1
Women Infants Children			1		1
Texas		3	7	2	12
Birth Registration		1			1
Child Care Assistance			1		1
Death Registration		1			1
Driver's License			1		1
Foster Care Family Applicants				1	1
Heating Assistance				1	1
Medicaid/SCHIP		1			1
Public Assistance			1		1
School Enrollment			1		1
State Employment Form			1		1
Unemploment Insurance			1		1
Women Infants Children			1		1
Utah		5	5	1	11
Birth Registration		1			1
Child Care Assistance		1			1
Death Registration		1			1
Heating Assistance			1		1
Marriage Registration				1	1
Medicaid/SCHIP		1			1
Public Assistance		1			1
School Enrollment			1		1
School Lunch/Breakfast			1		1
Unemploment Insurance			1		1
Women Infants Children			1		1

Table 4. State Forms With The Presence of Race Disaggregation When Race Is Asked (continued)

Forms	Asian		OMB 1997 Race Classification	Undefined	Total Forms Reviewed
	Disaggregation Only	Asian and NHPI Disaggregation			
Virginia		2	8	5	15
Birth Registration				1	1
Child Care Assistance			1		1
Death Registration		1			1
Fishing/Hunting License				1	1
Foster Care Family Applicants			1		1
Heating Assistance				3	3
Medicaid/SCHIP		1			1
Public Assistance			1		1
School Enrollment			1		1
School Lunch/Breakfast			1		1
State Employment Form			1		1
Unemployment Insurance			1		1
Women Infants Children			1		1
Washington		4	8		12
Birth Registration		1			1
Child Care Assistance			1		1
Death Registration		1			1
Foster Care Family Applicants			1		1
Heating Assistance			1		1
Medicaid/SCHIP		1			1
Public Assistance			1		1
School Enrollment		1			1
School Lunch/Breakfast			1		1
State Employment Form			1		1
Unemployment Insurance			1		1
Women Infants Children			1		1